(1)

91-1941

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 27 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No.

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

LEGRAND L. MALANY,

Petitioner,

vs.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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47

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

Did the court of appeals deny due process and abridge free speech by imposing cumulative sanctions against an attorney-party and his attorney of record who invoked federal jurisdiction to protest actions of the Illinois Supreme Court, including:

a. suspension of the attorney-party's license to practice law indefinitely without a hearing, and

b. criminal contempt proceedings instituted against the attorney-party based on unauthorized practice of law without first providing a hearing on the prior suspension of his license?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BELOW

LeGrand L. Malany (Malany), the Petitioner in this action, was the attorney of record for Alfred H. Greening, Jr., (Greening), in the matter of Alfred H. Greening, Jr. v. Thomas J. Moran, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al*, which was the proceeding below and to which this Petition relates. Alfred H. Greening, Jr., concurrent with the filing of this Petition, has filed a separate petition regarding the proceeding below. Alfred H. Greening, Jr., was the Plaintiff-Appellant in the proceedings below. The respondents in this action are: nominally the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; and, the Defendant-Appellee's below who are Hon. Thomas J. Moran, individually and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois (since having been replaced by Benjamin K. Miller as Chief Justice by change in office); James Bandy, Mary Robinson, Lester Asher, David Hartigan, Frederick T. King, Suzanne Barancik and John P. Clarke, individually, and as Chairman and members of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois (ARDC); the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois, an Illinois not for Profit Corporation; and David C. Hilliard, Peter H. Lousberg, Frederick P. Velde, Michael A. Pope, David A. Decker, Randall A. Mead, Philip J. Rock, John J. Vassen and Jane Shaw Whitman, individually, and as the Board of Directors of Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	i
PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BELOW ..	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	v
OPINIONS AND ORDERS BELOW	1
STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION	2
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED	2
ADOPTIONS OF PETITION OF ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	2
SUPPLEMENTING ARGUMENT	3
CONCLUSION	5

INDEX TO APPENDICES

	PAGE
A—Opinion entered January 8, 1992, in case Nos. 90-3784 and 91-3379, consolidated, by United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit	A1
B—Order entered February 27, 1992, denying rehearing en banc and denying rehearing	B1
C—Transcript of sentencing hearing before Supreme Court of Illinois held June 25, 1991	C1
D—Order of Supreme Court of Illinois entered May 30, 1990 restricting jurisdiction of Judge Bone	D1
E—Order of Supreme Court of Illinois entered December 27, 1990 restricting issues to be briefed by parties	E1
F—Order of Supreme Court of Illinois entered May 29, 1991 finding Greening guilty of indirect criminal contempt	F1
G—Order of Supreme Court of Illinois entered June 25, 1991 sentencing Greening for indirect criminal contempt	G1
H—Order of Frank H. Easterbrook, Circuit Judge, denying Greening's request to supplement record with transcript of June 25, 1991 hearing, entered September 27, 1991	H1
I—Order of John L. Coffey, Circuit Judge, allowing Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission to supplement record with order entered June 25, 1991	I1

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

U.S. Const., First Amendment 2
U.S. Const., Fourteenth Amendment 2

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

LEGRAND L. MALANY,

Petitioner,

vs.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

OPINIONS AND ORDERS BELOW

The opinion and order sought to be reviewed is the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in cases 90-3784 and 91-3379, consolidated, decided January 8, 1992, before Easterbrook, Ripple, and Kanne, Circuit Judges. The opinion was final. (App. A)

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on February 27, 1992. (App. B). The jurisdiction of this court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

This case involves an interpretation and application of the First Amendment guarantee of free speech and incidentally the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee against state action which deprives a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

ADOPTION OF PETITION OF ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.

Petitioner adopts in its entirety the contemporaneous petition for Certiorari filed by his client, Alfred H. Greening, *pro se* and titled Alfred H. Greening, Jr. v. Thomas J. Moran, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.* In addition the Petitioner herein submits the following supplementing argument on his own behalf.

SUPPLEMENTING ARGUMENT

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit concludes that an appeal from Rule 11 sanctions entered by a trial court is also sanctionable by the Court of Appeals under rule 11, on its own motion, without notice.

The establishment of this procedure:

(a) "chills" a citizen's vigilance to challenge the conduct of his government;

(b) "chills" an attorney's vigorous and aggressive defense of a client's rights as required under an adversarial legal system;

(c) restricts both effective representation and access to redress of those who espouse unpopular political positions or judicially sensitive issues.

Most litigants are not attorneys and are therefore not equipped to proceed *pro se* and raise sensitive issues before a hostile forum. In this case the client was the victim of summary and cumulative sanctions by both the state and federal courts and was denied a forum to resolve an issue of significant dimension under his State's Constitution.

At the point in time that Malany (Petitioner) undertook Greening's representation in the federal court, Greening, already had his right to practice his profession denied without a hearing on the state constitutional issue Greening sought to adjudicate. There was no hearing on the suspension of his license. There was only the specter of criminal contempt proceedings. These proceedings, by order of the Illinois Supreme Court, were designed to exclude the constitutional issue sought to be adjudicated and

the validity of his suspension. It was in this context that sanctuary was sought in the due process protections of the United States Constitution.

Judge Easterbrook's opinion calls Greening a "fee protester", as if those who challenge the authority of the sovereign are inherently suspect and deserving of summary sanctions and penalties. Judge Easterbrook goes on to note that the Auditor General, a constitutional officer in the legislative branch of State Government has been involved in other legal disputes with the Illinois Supreme Court. This mind set highlights the constitutional dimensions of the underlying state issue and exposes Judge Easterbrook's desire to substitute fiction in place of the fact to attain the desired result.

Contrary to the loose language of this opinion, the state Constitutional issue raised by Greening regarding the Illinois Supreme Court's authority to raise revenue *has never been decided by any court.* To use judicial sanctions to prevent this issue from being resolved is not due process, it is judicial tyranny that should be condemned rather than compounded by the Federal courts.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated the writ of certiorari to review the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit decided January 8, 1992 in cases 90-3784 and 91-3379, consolidated, should be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Nos. 90-3784 and 91-3379

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.*,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeals from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90 C 3071—**Richard Mills**, *Judge.*

ARGUED OCTOBER 30, 1991*—DECIDED JANUARY 8, 1992

Before EASTERBROOK, RIPPLE, and KANNE, *Circuit Judges.*

EASTERBROOK, *Circuit Judge.* Some people are tax protesters. Alfred Greening is a fee protester. Greening, admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1949, refuses to pay the annual fee to the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission and was removed from the ARDC's roll of authorized practitioners on March 1, 1989. Greening believes that he owes nothing because the fee was levied

* Appeal No. 91-3379 was submitted for decision without argument.

by the Supreme Court of Illinois rather than the state legislature, and that at all events fees should be collected by the court rather than the commission. Between 1978 and 1988 Greening sent checks for his annual fees made out to the Supreme Court, which endorsed them to the ARDC. In fall 1988 Greening did not complete his annual registration form or pay the annual fee for 1989. That ensured his removal from the rolls; under Ill. S. Ct. Rule 756 any member of the bar who neglects to pay the annual fee is suspended automatically until the sum (plus penalties) has been made good. In September 1989 Greening sent a cashier's check payable to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, which returned the instrument. (Greening placed this money, and the next year's payment, in escrow for the benefit of the court's Chief Justice.) Greening continued practicing law and has been convicted of contempt of court.

Greening says that he wants to vindicate the principle that governmental assessments must be authorized by the legislature and paid to governmental bodies. This is a proposition of state law—and the Supreme Court of Illinois has held that Greening misunderstands state law. Greening refuses to say die and filed this suit under 42 U.S.C. §1983. Victory would serve interests other than his own. If the Supreme Court must collect the dues, then Robert Cronson, the Auditor General of Illinois, may audit its receipts and disbursements, the gleam of his eye for years. See *Cronson v. Clark*, 810 F.2d 662 (7th Cir. 1987). Greening represented Cronson in that case, which we characterized as frivolous—so feeble that it did not even invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts. All Greening has been able to achieve on his own behalf is to dig a deeper hole. The district court dismissed the complaint and awarded sanctions to some of the defendants under Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.

Greening filed suit against almost everyone having to do with the regulation of the bar in Illinois. His complaint names Justice Moran (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

of Illinois at the time of filing), all of the members of the ARDC, and the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois (and members of its board of directors)—all in both individual and official capacities. He seeks substantial damages. The district court dismissed the complaint. 739 F. Supp. 1244 (C.D. Ill. 1990). The claims against the Trust Fund and its trustees failed for want of standing, and those against the Chief Justice and the members of the ARDC failed on twin grounds: absence of a claim on which relief may be granted, and abstention under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971).

The ARDC took Greening off its roll on March 1, 1989. A few months later the Administrator of the ARDC reported to the Supreme Court that Greening continued to hold himself out as a lawyer and asked the court not only to suspend him from its roll of attorneys but also to hold him in contempt of court. (The Supreme Court and the ARDC maintain separate lists of attorneys; the ARDC asked the Supreme Court to suspend Greening from its roll for the misconduct of practicing law while in default of dues.) Justice Ryan directed Greening to show cause why he should not be suspended. While the rule remained outstanding (Greening's response being a motion to vacate coupled with the checks made out to the Chief Justice and Clerk of the Supreme Court), and after the ARDC filed a supplemental report relating that Greening had appeared as counsel in an identified case, Greening filed this action under §1983.

Shortly after Greening commenced the suit, the Supreme Court of Illinois issued a rule ordering Greening to show cause why he should not be held in contempt in light of his appearance on behalf of a client. It appointed Judge J. David Bone as its special master. Greening responded by asking the district court to issue a preliminary injunction against the proceeding. The district court denied this motion and dismissed the case outright, leading to this appeal. Meanwhile the proceedings continued in Illinois. Judge Bone held a hearing and filed a report relating the facts of Greening's practice of law; the report

referred all legal issues to the Supreme Court. Greening and the ARDC filed briefs. In May 1991 the Supreme Court found Greening in contempt. After a separate oral hearing the court fined him $200. The final order of June 25, 1991, states in part:

> [Greening's] argument that removing his name from the Master Roll of Attorneys pursuant to the provisions of Supreme Court Rule 756 constitutes a violation of his due process rights because he is in compliance with "AN ACT to revise the law in relation to attorneys and counselors" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 13, par. 1 *et seq.*) and because the procedures prescribed by the Act were not followed here is an argument without merit. It is well established that it is exclusively within the prerogative of the Supreme Court to determine who shall be admitted to practice law in Illinois. While the General Assembly may adopt acts which relate to the practice of law "[s]uch statutes are merely in aid of, and do not supersede or detract from, the power of the judicial department to control the practice of law." *People ex rel. Chicago Bar Association v. Goodman* (1937), 366 Ill. 346, 349.
>
> The Court also has considered [Greening's] other constitutional challenges made throughout the course of these proceedings, and we find them to be without merit.

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied Greening's petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision. 60 U.S.L.W. 3359 (Nov. 12, 1991).

Greening insists that both the removal of his name from the ARDC's roll in 1989 and the contempt proceedings are unauthorized by Illinois law and violate the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment. He contends that the Supreme Court of Illinois could not afford him a fair hearing because it is interested in the outcome of a challenge to its own authority, that the lack of formal rules for the conduct of contempt proceedings makes the entire process unconstitutional, and that at all events the

Supreme Court's unwillingness to use the procedures provided by state statute violates the Constitution. Arguments of the last kind we have called frivolous as a matter of law, see *Szabo Food Service, Inc. v. Canteen Corp.*, 823 F.2d 1073, 1081 (7th Cir. 1987), because the Supreme Court has held that the federal Constitution does not require states to follow their own procedural rules. The district court rejected this and all of Greening's other arguments on the merits, 739 F. Supp. at 1250-55, then added, *id.* at 1256, that the suit would fail in any event under *Younger* and *Middlesex County Ethics Committee v. Garden State Bar Association*, 457 U.S. 423 (1982). See also *Pincham v. Illinois Judicial Inquiry Board*, 872 F.2d 1341 (7th Cir. 1989).

Although we appreciate the judge's desire to demonstrate to other persons that claims of the sort Greening presses are doomed, it is not appropriate to address the merits in a case to which *Younger* applies. *Younger* does not pave a one-way street in which defendants may prevail on the merits but cannot lose. *Younger* abstention is appropriate only when resolution of the federal defenses belongs in the state forum. To say that abstention is in order then is to say that federal courts should not address the merits, period. *Silence* by the federal court is the objective of abstention; the desirability of silence is the reason for abstention. When there is an ongoing state proceeding, whether to abstain is the *first* question, and an affirmative answer brings the case to an end.

Abstention was appropriate in June 1990, when the district judge resolved the case. In August 1989, seven months before Greening commenced this suit, the Supreme Court of Illinois ordered him to show cause why he should not be suspended from practice. Such a proceeding, before the Supreme Court itself, is judicial in nature. See *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 477-79 (1983); *In re Summers*, 325 U.S. 561 (1945). Only seven days after Greening filed his complaint, the Supreme Court of Illinois directed him to show cause why

he should not be held in contempt of court. The contempt proceeding was criminal litigation, with the ARDC as prosecutor—and Greening acknowledged its judicial nature by asking the Supreme Court of the United States to review the ensuing fine. He wanted the district court to enjoin the contempt proceeding. *Younger* applies with full force to a request for an injunction against a criminal prosecution in which the state tribunal stands ready to entertain federal defenses. That the putative state defendant managed to get the federal suit under way first is inconsequential. *Hicks v. Miranda*, 422 U.S. 332, 348-50 (1975).

Now that the state proceeding has reached its end, abstention is no longer appropriate. The Supreme Court of Illinois rejected Greening's constitutional arguments on the merits—and if he withheld from the state tribunal some of the points he makes here, Greening has only himself to blame. We apply the same rules of preclusion Illinois uses. 28 U.S.C. §1738; *Migra v. Warren City School District Board of Education*, 465 U.S. 75 (1984). In Illinois, a final decision is preclusive not only on claims and defenses actually presented but also those that could have been presented. E.g., *Frier v. Vandalia*, 770 F.2d 699 (7th Cir. 1985), and *Button v. Harden*, 814 F.2d 382 (7th Cir. 1987), both collecting Illinois cases. Greening could not undertake fresh litigation in Illinois seeking a declaration that he is entitled to practice law without paying the annual fee, or damages from members of the ARDC. So Greening loses outright—but on claim preclusion (res judicata), rather than on an independent federal consideration of the merits.

So far, our discussion has dealt only with Greening's claims against the ARDC and Justice Moran. None of the proceedings in state court concerned the Trust Fund. The district judge rightly dismissed Greening's claims against the Trust Fund and its directors for want of a case or controversy. Rule 1.15(d) of the Rules of Professional Conduct issued by the Supreme Court of Illinois requires lawyers to deposit funds held for their clients in interest-

bearing trust accounts. The interest from these accounts is to be turned over to the Trust Fund, which uses the money to assist indigent litigants. Greening lacks a justiciable dispute with the Trust Fund, the district court held, because he has not alleged that he possesses any client funds covered by Rule 1.15(d). 739 F. Supp. at 1254-55. "A plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief." *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984). The court thought that Greening failed at every step. After it dismissed the complaint Greening filed an affidavit stating that "he has maintained an account during his practice of 40 years that could qualify as an account subject to" Rule 1.15(d). The district court thought this insufficient, writing that it is "untimely, ambiguous, and contradicted by Greening's previously stated position." Nothing in the complaint or affidavit, the district court held, establishes a concrete controversy. This shortcoming is so apparent, it thought, that sanctions under Rule 11 are in order. The court ordered Greening to pay $8,737.74 to offset part of the expenses the Trust Fund and its members incurred in defending against his claims.

Complaint, affidavit, and appellate briefs together fall short of establishing a case or controversy between Greening and the Trust Fund. The Fund has never claimed entitlement to interest from any client funds Greening holds—if indeed Greening holds any. His affidavit does not say that Greening possesses one penny of client trust funds or anticipates receiving any in the future. Greening's affidavit contains no *facts*; he offers only a bare conclusion that an "account" of unknown attributes "could" be within the rule. Although failure to comply with Rule 1.15(d), or any other of the state's ethical rules, may lead to discipline, no proceeding charging noncompliance with Rule 1.15(d) is under way or in the offing. One of Greening's appellate briefs shows his thinking: "Greening challenged all revenue raising by court rule not authorized by the State Constitution or legislative enactment. Therefore, the subject

matter of his challenge necessarily included the Lawyer's Trust Fund." In addition to revealing that his objection to the Trust Fund is grounded in state law, this says that Greening sued the Fund not because of a concrete controversy but because he sought to cover the waterfront. A litigant's desire to vindicate a position does not establish standing. *Lujan v. National Wildlife Federation*, 110 S. Ct. 3177 (1990); *Valley Forge Christian College v. Americans United For Separation of Church and State, Inc.*, 454 U.S. 464 (1982).

Even if we take the affidavit for all it could be worth, and acknowledge Greening's concern that state officials may try to retaliate against him for suing Justice Moran and the ARDC, still Greening has no dispute *with the Trust Fund.* The Fund is a depository. Its board does not initiate or decide disciplinary matters. Initiation and prosecution are functions of the ARDC, decision a function of the judiciary. If Rule 1.15(d) is unconstitutional, relief would run against the ARDC or court. Greening is not entitled to the interest, which belongs to his clients if not to the Fund. He has never attempted to grapple with the implications of the fact that his dispute is not with the designated recipient of the interest.

Judge Mills found that by filing the complaint without investigating the problem of standing, and without alleging that he had any funds subject to Rule 1.15(d), Greening and his lawyer LeGrand L. Malany violated Rule 11. Their brief on appeal from the order awarding the sanction reargues the substance of the standing decision. They neither acknowledge the deferential standard of appellate review, see *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 110 S. Ct. 2447, 2457-61 (1990), and *Mars Steel Corp. v. Continental Bank N.A.*, 880 F.2d 928 (7th Cir. 1989) (in banc), nor try to show that the district court abused its discretion. Much of their submission actually supports the district court's decision. They pin their argument for standing on an asserted fear that "the [Supreme] Court would retaliate against [Greening] for raising issues it refused to address." This has nothing to do with the Fund; Greening does not

assert that he feared that *it* would retaliate, and at all events even well-grounded fear justifies no more than an injunction. Yet his complaint did not ask for an injunction against the Fund or its directors; instead Greening demanded $775,000 in damages from the directors, who he named in their individual as well as their official capacities. Three of the nine persons Greening named as defendants (David C. Hilliard, Peter H. Lousberg, and John J. Vassen) were not directors at the time of the complaint, so damages for past wrongs is the only relief Greening seeks from them. Yet although Greening has never identified any wrong these persons committed, he has retained them as parties. Even by the standards of Greening's professed objectives, his complaint is an inexcusably slipshod document.

The directors' brief in this court puts the matter aptly: "The two attorneys [Greening and Malany] . . . have cost the needless expenditure and diversion of funds earmarked for legal services to the indigent and the defense of personal liability claims against fellow practitioners who have volunteered their time and expertise to the administration of that program." Rule 11 requires pre-filing investigation of both factual and legal aspects; the district court found that no such investigation preceded this suit. The court did not abuse its discretion in awarding sanctions. (Greening and Malany do not contest the amount.)

Sanctions under Rule 11 are not the end of the matter. The Trust Fund will not retain the full value of the sanction (and thus indigent litigants who are the Fund's beneficiaries will be worse off) if it is out of pocket the costs of defending Greening's appeals. Yet appeals need not erode the value of the award to the wronged party. Frivolous appeals are sanctionable under Fed. R. App. P. 38. The Supreme Court observed in *Cooter & Gell*, 110 S. Ct. at 2462, that "courts of appeals have ample authority to protect the beneficiaries of Rule 11 sanctions by awarding damages and single or double costs under Rule 38—which they may do, as we have noted, when the appellant had no reasonable prospect of meeting the difficult stan-

dard of abuse of discretion." Greening and Malany, who have not even *acknowledged* that appellate review is deferential, "had no reasonable prospect of meeting the difficult standard of abuse of discretion."

The frivolous appeal on sanctions is the capstone of litigation that is hollow in every particular. We told Greening in *Cronson v. Clark* that who has the power to assess and collect annual fees from the Illinois bar is a question of Illinois law. Greening is back, with a different patina but the same agenda—to "challenge[ ] all revenue raising by court rule not authorized by the State Constitution or legislative enactment." His arguments against the ARDC included one that *Szabo* held sanctionable as a matter of law, plus others that had no prospect of escaping *Younger* let alone of succeeding on the merits. These appeals have done nothing beyond heaping extra litigation expense on the defendants. Litigants ordinarily bear their own costs, but Greening has multiplied the proceedings, adding a federal overlay to the ongoing state case. Cf. *Wisconsin v. Glick*, 782 F.2d 670 (7th Cir. 1986); *In re TCI Ltd.*, 769 F.2d 441 (7th Cir. 1985). Costs attributable to that multiplication properly are borne by Greening and Malany. The outcome of these appeals was "foreordained by the lack of substance to the appellant[s'] arguments." *Mars Steel*, 880 F.2d at 938. We conclude that both appeals are frivolous and that the appellees are entitled to damages under Rule 38 and 28 U.S.C. §1927 equal to the legal fees and other expenses they have incurred in this court. Greening and Malany are jointly and severally liable for these damages. Appellees have 15 days to submit statements of the fees and costs reasonably incurred.

AFFIRMED, WITH SANCTIONS

A true Copy:

Teste:

Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

APPENDIX B

United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

February 27, 1992

Before
Hon. Frank H. Easterbrook, Circuit Judge
Hon. Kenneth F. Ripple, Circuit Judge
Hon. Michael S. Kanne, Circuit Judge

Nos. 90-3784 and 91-3379

Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

Thomas J. Moran, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeals from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90 C 3071—Richard Mills, Judge.

Order

Plaintiff-Appellant filed a petition for rehearing and suggestion of rehearing en banc on January 22, 1992. No judge in regular active service has requested a vote on the suggestion of rehearing en banc, and all of the judges on the panel have voted to deny rehearing. The petition for rehearing is therefore DENIED. Judge Wood did not participate in the consideration or decision of this case.

APPENDIX C

[Dated July 22, 1991]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

M.R. 5916

In re:	)	
	)	Atty. Reg.
Alfred H. Greening, Jr.	)	& Disc. Comm.
	)	89 CH 425

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of the hearing before the Illinois Supreme Court on the 25th day of June, 1991.

APPEARANCES:

MR. JEROME LARKIN,
for the Fee Administrator.

MR. LeGRAND MALANY,
for the Respondent.

Jerry Wedeking, CSR, RPR
Official Court Reporter County Building
Springfield, Illinois 62701

THE COURT: The next matter is M.R. 5916, In Re. Alfred H. Greening, Jr.

MR. MALANY: If it please the court, I'm Lee Malany representing Mr. Greening.

We find ourselves here today for a sentencing in which the questions was created—the case in the first instance to (unintelligible) to be addressed.

As the record shows, Greening tried to raise with this court the very basic issue regarding the court's fee raising procedures.

Although a number of constitutional legal issues were concomitantly drawn into the controversy, the real focus became the issue of payment.

Judge Bone noted that payment was an issue in his hearings but that he could not address that issue because he was limited only to the findings of fact based on Greening's conduct after it had been removed if from the master roll.

Therefore, Judge Bone did not address the issue of payment, and this court excluded the issue of payment by limiting briefs and arguments to whether Greening engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name had been removed from the master roll.

This court never addressed the issue of the concomitant issue also of whether Greening should have automatically have been reinstated on the master roll after he made his payments.

These issues were bypassed completely.

On the issue of intent, remembering that this is a case of indirect criminal contempt, Judge Bone determined that he could not find on that issue.

Even though intent is a question of fact for the trier of fact, Judge Bone then determined that he could not make any finding with regard to intent because that issue had to be brought to the Supreme Court. Therefore, Judge Bone did not make any finding on intent, and this court has never addressed that issue or made that finding.

Yet the law is clear that in order to support a finding of indirect criminal contempt there must be a finding that the perpetrator was contumacious of the court or it acted with the intent to bring the court in disrepute.

That fact has never been determined. Bone made no findings as to whether Greening had engaged in the unauthorized practice of law. Bone could not make that type of finding because he had determined that his authority was limited only to facts, and the determination of the unauthorized practice of law was a combination of fact and law.

This court has made no findings regarding the unauthorized practice of law.

In its order on May 29th this court merely states that it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that there was the unauthorized practice of law, but there is nothing to tell us who has made this establishment.

In the course of presenting the fee raising issue the actions of this court and in particular its agents, the ARDC, have precipitated a series of constitutional issues, all of which have yet to be addressed and all of which have been conceded as having been raised.

These issues include whether or not the ARDC can usurp the power of the states attorneys and institute actions for the unauthorized practice of law on their own or whether the ARDC can recommend disciplinary actions without first going through the disciplinary procedures established in the Supreme Court Rules.

I would also point out that all of the actions by the ARDC and all the actions that bring us here today are based upon and emanating from the payment of a fee.

Mr. Greening has never been charged with improper conduct as an attorney.

The court's order for today characterizes Judge Bone's hearings as actions in the circuit court, but Bone determined at the very start of the hearings in an order that he signed that the action that he was undertaking was

not in the circuit court, that he was not sitting as a circuit court judge, and that he considered his actions as actions in the Supreme Court. He was acting as a surrogate for the Supreme Court in his mind.

Bone, in fact, considered his authority so limited that when he was presented with a motion by Greening at the close of the prosecution's case for a ruling on the sufficiency of that case before the defendant undertook the burden of going forward that he could not make that determination.

In fact, he specifically stated in the record that his own training and his own inclination would be to grant that motion but that he couldn't do it because his authority was so limited by the order of the court establishing the hearings in the first instance.

Greening was there for his right to defend without first the finding of the sufficiency that there was anything to defend against.

Greening never acted in a manner that was contumacious of this court. Taken in the background of this case and the issues that presented this case, the record supports the proposition that Greening attempted at all times in a way that was not contumacious of the court. All he wanted this court to do was to provide an objective and appropriate form to address his legal challenge, and in the context of trying to do that he tried in every manner to endeavor not to do anything that would be considered as bringing even the legal profession into disrepute or to be deemed in derogation of this court or the status of this court, but he did, of course, challenge strongly the issue that he originally raised.

In fact, in the federal court this court through its agents consistently state that Greening's rights would be protected and that his legal issues would be addressed.

As recent as last Friday the ARDC has told the U.S. Court of Appeals that all of Greening's issues have been addressed and that due process has been taken care of. But before Judge Bone the ARDC told the judge that the judge could only address questions of fact and that all questions of law must be directed and were to be directed by the Supreme Court.

Therefore, I ask directly, looking at this record and what has transpired, does this court believe it has now addressed all of the legal issues that Greening has raised?

We think not.

We are now poised to institute a sentencing in a proceeding in which serious questions of due process from a criminal trial are now present and in which the real pointed issue has yet to be addressed, and at no time has Mr. Greening again ever acted contumaciously toward this court, and without the finding of intent and without the direct finding of fact on the unauthorized practice of law it would seem that it would be inappropriate at this time to now sentence this individual for trying to raise a question.

If the court has any questions—otherwise I'm through.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. LARKIN: May it please the court, my name is Jerome Larkin. I represent the fee administrator in this proceeding. The administrator takes issue with the respondent's statement that the constitutional challenges he set forth in his answer to the rule to show cause at issue in the proceeding have not been addressed by this court.

In his order of May 29th, 1991 this court specifically indicated that it had considered the answer to a rule to show cause filed by the respondent and then it went on

to determine—and it is the court's determination by terms of the order—that had been established the respondent engaged in the unauthorized practice of law beyond a reasonable doubt.

Clearly the court by its order and prior to a determination of the unauthorized practice had concluded that the various challenges of the constitutional nature raised by respondent were without merit.

Similarly, the court had before it the factual findings made by Judge Bone in the entire record.

The administrator takes the position that the finding of the requisite mental state is part and parcel of this court's determination reflected in the order of May 29 of this year.

This, of course, is the indirect criminal contempt proceeding, and we're here for sentencing and the authorized sentence can be a find of up to $500 and a period of incarceration up to six month.

The facts do show a contempt for the court and the processes this court has established to regulate the legal profession.

As the conduct of the respondent offends the dignity of this court in one of its crucial rolls, the administrator believes it's the court itself that can best judge the appropriate sanction.

The administrator does suggest, however, that judgment be entered and that the sanction be a minimum of a $500 fine.

The facts established in this proceeding do reflect a conscious disregard for the processes of this court and a refusal by the respondent to register under Supreme Court Rule 756.

Under Rule 756 respondent is required to register and pay to the Commission annually a registration fee, yet steadfastly refuses to do this and has indicated his disdain for the court's processes by his refusal to do this even in light of the court's order of September 27th of 1989 affording him an opportunity to pay to the Commission the appropriate fee.

THE COURT: Well, speaking correctly, he's not required to register to pay a fee unless he wishes to maintain his license and continue to practice law. No one has to keep paying fees if they're not going to practice law.

MR. LARKIN: I think the rule in its first paragraph imposes a duty upon every lawyer admitted.

It does say that every lawyer admitted must pay.

THE COURT: Well, I would take issue with you.

MR. LARKIN: Well, I don't mean to quibble exactly what's material to the ultimate decision in this case.

In any event the rule has an automatic sanction in it.

If a lawyer does not register and pay, the lawyer is not authorized to practice law, and we get to the facts that forms some basis of the indirect criminal contempt proceedings at this juncture.

The respondent clearly engaged in the unauthorized practice of law following his removal from the roll on March 1st of 1989.

From that time until at least October 20th of 1989 he maintained an appearance in a probate case.

He represented the independent administrator in the Estate of William Halbert.

Helen Halbert had hired him prior to February 19th of 1988 to represent her in probating her deceased hus-

band's estate. She paid him a fee. She expected that he would do what was necessary to probate the case.

In initiating the proceedings the respondent himself described himself as her attorney.

The respondent after March 1 continued to practice law. He never withdrew his appearance in that case, and he on March 6th of 1989 obtained from the Internal Revenue Service a letter determining that no tax was due from the estate.

Sometime prior to October 20th of 1989 Helen Halbert began to request the respondent to close the estate. She, of course, was not a lawyer. She didn't know whether what was required to close the estate, but she knew that there could be no impediment to closing it in a practical sense. She was the sole heir. The estate was—the value was in excess of a million dollars. It was ready to be closed.

The reason for the delay became obvious. She acknowledges the respondent told her that he might have a problem in closing the estate.

Well, the problem was his refusal to register. And keep in mind that just a short period earlier he had ignored this court's opportunity afforded to him to register and to pay the Commission and be restored to the master roll.

In any event Mr. Greening went forward.

He prepared a final account, met with Helen Halbert, presented that final account, filed it and then presented it to Judge Friedman, the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, seeking that it be approved.

Now, Judge Friedman correctly determined that he could not allow Mr. Greening to obtain the approval, be-

cause that would be a further evidence of the practice of law and violate the Supreme Court Rule 756.

In any event after Judge Friedman disallowed the respondent further activity in the estate, he obtained separate counsel for Helen Halbert, and the estate was closed.

As of today's date, Mr. Greening still has not paid to the Commission a registration fee and still is not authorized to practice law in this state.

In determining the appropriate sentence the administrator suggests there are four aggravating factors:

The first is that respondent has demonstrated a conscious and a (unintelligible) disregard for the mandates expressed in Rule 756, register and pay annual fees.

The unauthorized practice of law continued for a period of seven months following removal on March 1st.

The estate was compromised because its closing was delayed by respondent's own personal problem, and, of course, respondent used his activities and his effort to get the estate closed to justify the fee he obtained from Helen Halbert.

There are other factors, of course, to consider.

Respondent, as long seen, will not register. He is not authorized to practice law and represents little threat actually for further unauthorized practice.

He has no prior discipline. He has been a good attorney four almost—for about 42 years, and the administrator suggests considering all of the facts before the court that the court impose judgment of contempt and at the minimum impose a fine of $500.

In light of the respondent's statement that he record is not clear that the court has rejected the various con-

stitutional challenges interposed by the respondent in his answer to the rule to show cause, the administrator suggests that the court in its judgment specifically reject those constitutional challenges.

That is the position of the administrator in this proceeding.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Any rebuttal?

MR. MALANY: I'll make some very quick points.

On the question of intent it appears that we have two levels of intent or two types of intent.

There is the intent to act contumacious to the court, which is the intent that is required in order to have indirect criminal contempt.

Then there is the intent that is sprinkled throughout the ARDC's brief, and that is the intent to practice law.

I maintain that it's the intent to be contumacious of this court that has to be found before there can be a criminal conviction on indirect criminal contempt that has not and has yet to be determined.

With regard to registration, Mr. Greening was registered. The registration was accepted, and that registration was succeeded as being accepted by the ARDC.

In effect, in a federal lawsuit which is currently going on, he never refused to register. There was a delay may be in the time he registered, but he had never refused to register.

On the issue of payment, when this case first started, M.R. 5916, there was a petition by the ARDC to hold Greening in contempt. Two days or three days later that petition was amended to have him suspended.

This court issued an order for him to show cause why he should not be suspended, which, by the way, has also never been acted on.

In the course of answering that charge—of that so-called charge Greening stated specifically that he could not afford not to practice law, therefore, tendered his payment to the court that he was then before in a controversy dealing with the payment.

The legal issues involving that have never been addressed.

With regard to the Halbert case the record clearly shows, first of all, that he had talked with Helen Halbert way before she had ever asked him to close the case back of January of '89, and told him that he may not be able to handle the case, depending on what happened with this controversy before the Supreme Court.

Later on, as the record also shows, Halbert said she needed to have the case closed, did not explain why. He had then informed her of the same thing, that he may have a difficulty because of the controversy.

He had already tendered check to this court.

He went to Judge Cavanagh, who was the Chief Justice of the circuit and to whom had been the recipient of a letter from the ARDC informing him that Greening, in basic words, was not allowed to practice law. Although artfully drafted, that was the import of the letter.

He asked Judge Cavanagh if he could practice before his court given the status of the case at this point.

Cavanagh said he could not practice before Cavanagh but that it was every judge's decision individually as to what else to do.

He therefore went a day ahead of time, as the record also shows that he made two appearances before Judge Friedman, to tell Judge Friedman that the problem was coming up and to give him the file on his case before the Supreme Court and the ARDC.

He then went back the next day to find the judge's answer to that question.

He never intended to practice law if it was decided that he could not do so or one of the judges felt that he couldn't given the ambiguities that existed at the time with regard to payment.

There is nothing in the record, contrary to what was heard here, that the Halbert case itself was compromised, that it was delayed, or that anything was improper or that that client was harmed.

I have nothing else, your Honors.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

The court will take a very brief recess.

The parties and the attorneys have to remain in the courtroom while we will return shortly.

(A short recess was taken.)

THE COURT: The court has adopted the following order:

Respondent Alfred H. Greening, Jr. having been held in indirect criminal contempt of court on May 29, 1991 for engaging in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the master roll of attorneys on March 1st, 1989, respondent and the representative of the administrator having appeared for sentencing on this contempt on June 25, 1991, and the court being fully advised in the premises;

The court reiterates its finding that it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that respondent engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the master roll of attorneys.

Specifically, respondent performed the following acts after March 1st, 1989 in the Halbert Estate case, Sangamon County Number 89-P-97, which constitute a practice of law:

1. Advised the estate administrator of the proper procedures for closing an estate under the Probate Act of 1975;

2. Prepared a final accounting presumably as required by Section 24-1 of the Probate Act of 1975; and

3. After obtaining the signature of the estate administrator on the final accounting, presented it to Judge Friedman.

The court also finds that respondent's argument that removing his name from the master roll of attorneys pursuant to the provisions of Supreme Court Rule 756 constitutes a violation of his due process rights because he is in compliance with "AN ACT to revise the law in relation to attorneys and counselors" (Illinois Revised Statutes, 1989, Chapter 13, paragraph 1, et seq.) and because the procedures prescribed by the Act were not followed here is an argument without merit. It is well established that it is exclusively within the prerogative of the Supreme Court to determine who shall be permitted to practice law in Illinois. While the General assembly may adopt acts which relate to the practice of law "such statutes are merely in aid of, and do not supersede or detract from the power of the judicial department to control the practice of law." People ex rel. Chicago Bar Association vs. Goodman (1937), 366 Illinois 346, at page 349.

The court also has considered respondent's other constitutional challenges made throughout the course of these proceedings, and we find them to be without merit.

Therefore, respondent is sentenced as follows:

Respondent is fined in the amount of $200 to be paid to the Clerk of this Court on or before July 25, 1991.

The rule to show cause that issued to the respondent on August 7th, 1989 is discharged, having been superseded by the rule to show cause enforced on May 29th, 1991.

Madam Marshal, the Supreme Court stands in recess until tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m..

(Which were all the proceedings had in this cause on this date.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

M.R. 5916

I, Jerry Wedeking, an Official Court Reporter and Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that I transcribed the proceedings had on the hearing in the above-entitled cause from an audio tape; that I thereafter caused the foregoing to be transcribed into typewriting, which I hereby certify to be a true and accurate transcript of the audio-taped proceedings had before the Supreme Court of Illinois on June 25, 1991 in said cause.

/s/ Jerry Wedeking
Official Court Reporter

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1991.

APPENDIX D

[Filed May 30, 1990]

M.R. 5916

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

In re:	)	
	)	
Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,	)	Atty. Reg. & Disc. Comm. 89 CH 425
	)	
Respondent	)	
	)	

ORDER

The Administrator of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission having alleged in a verified supplemental report filed with the Court on February 13, 1990, that respondent Alfred H. Greening, Jr. has engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the Master Roll of Attorneys on March 1, 1989, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 756 for failing to register and pay the registration fee for the year 1989, and respondent having answered the rule to show cause that issued to him on March 26, 1990, directing him to show cause why he should not be held in indirect criminal contempt of Court for engaging in the unauthorized practice of law;

It is ordered that the rule to show cause is continued, and that respondent and the representative of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission appear before the Honorable J. David Bone, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, in Room D, Third Floor, of the Sangamon

County Courthouse at 9:30 A.M. on Thursday, June 21, 1990, for the purpose of an evidentiary hearing in which only findings of fact shall be made on the issues formed by the Administrator's verified report and the respondent's answer to the rule to show cause. The transcript of the proceedings before Judge Bone shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court.

Miller, J. took no part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this 30th day of May 1990.

/s/ JULEANN HORYNAK Clerk,
Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

APPENDIX E

[Filed December 27, 1990]

M.R. 5916

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

In re:	)	
	)	
Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,	)	Atty. Reg. & Disc. Comm. 89 CH 425
	)	
Respondent	)	
	)	

ORDER

The motion by respondent Alfred H. Greening, Jr. to vacate the briefing schedule of December 5, 1990, and to set a new schedule is allowed. The brief of the Administrator of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission on the issue of whether respondent engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the Master Roll of Attorneys on March 1, 1989, is due on or before January 31, 1991, and the brief of respondent is due on or before March 7, 1991.

Moran, C.J. and Miller, J. took no part.

APPENDIX F

[Filed May 29, 1991]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

M.R. 5916

In re:	)	
	)	Atty. Reg.
Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,	)	& Disc. Comm.
	)	89 CH 425
Respondent	)	
	)	

ORDER

This cause having come for consideration on this Court's rule to show cause, the factual findings made by the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit on the issues formed by the verified supplemental report filed by the Administrator of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission and the answer to the rule to show cause filed by respondent Alfred H. Greening, Jr., and on the briefs filed by the parties, and this Court being fully advised in the premises;

It is the determination of this Court that it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that respondent engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the Master Roll of Attorneys on March 1, 1989. The rule to show cause that issued to respondent on March 26, 1990, is enforced, and respondent is held in indirect criminal contempt of Court for engaging in the unauthorized practice of law. Respondent and the representative of the Administrator are directed to appear for sentencing on this contempt on Tuesday, June

25, 1991, at 3:00 P.M. in Springfield. Arguments will be limited to ten minutes for respondent, ten minutes for the Administrator, and five minutes for respondent's rebuttal.

Miller, C.J. and Moran, J. took no part.

APPENDIX G

[Filed June 25, 1991]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

M.R. 5916

In re:	)	
	)	Atty. Reg.
Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,	)	& Disc. Comm.
	)	89 CH 425
Respondent	)	
	)	

ORDER

Respondent Alfred H. Greening, Jr. having been held in indirect criminal contempt of Court on May 29, 1991, for engaging in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the Master Roll of Attorneys on March 1, 1989, respondent and the representative of the Administrator having appeared for sentencing on this contempt on June 25, 1991, and the Court being fully advised in the premises;

The Court reiterates its finding that it has been established beyond a reasonable doubt that respondent engaged in the unauthorized practice of law after his name was removed from the Master Roll of Attorneys; specifically, respondent performed the following acts after March 1, 1989, in the Halbert Estate case (Sangamon County No. 88 P 97) which constitute the practice of law:

1. Advised the estate administrator of the proper procedures for closing an estate under the Probate Act of 1975 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 110½, par. 1-1 *et seq.*);

2. Prepared a final accounting presumably as required by Section 24-1 of the Probate Act of 1975 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 110½, par. 24-1); and

3. After obtaining the signature of the estate administrator on the final accounting, presented it to Judge Friedman.

The Court also finds that respondent's argument that removing his name from the Master Roll of Attorneys pursuant to the provisions of Supreme Court Rule 756 constitutes a violation of his due process rights because he is in compliance with "AN ACT to revise the law in relation to attorneys and counselors" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 13, par. 1 *et seq.*) and because the procedures prescribed by the Act were not followed here is an argument without merit. It is well established that it is exclusively within the prerogative of the Supreme Court to determine who shall be permitted to practice law in Illinois. While the General Assembly may adopt acts which relate to the practice of law "[s]uch statutes are merely in aid of, and do not supersede or detract from, the power of the judicial department to control the practice of law." *People ex rel. Chicago Bar Association v. Goodman* (1937), 366 Ill. 346, 349.

The Court also has considered respondent's other constitutional challenges made throughout the course of these proceedings, and we find them to be without merit.

THEREFORE respondent is sentenced as follows:

Respondent is fined in the amount of two hundred dollars ($200), to be paid to the Clerk of this Court on or before July 25, 1991.

The rule to show cause that issued to respondent on August 7, 1989, is discharged, having been superceded by the rule to show cause enforced on May 29, 1991.

Miller, C.J., and Moran, J. took no part.

APPENDIX H

United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

September 27, 1991

Before
Hon. Frank H. Easterbrook, Circuit Judge
Hon.
Hon.

Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

No. 90-3784

v.

Thomas J. Moran, Honorable, individually, and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90 C 3071—Richard Mills, Judge.

This matter comes before this Court for its consideration of the "MOTION TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE AND SUPPLEMENT THE RECORD" filed September 25, 1991, by counsel for appellant. On consideration thereof,

IT IS ORDERED that this motion is DENIED.

APPENDIX I

United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

July 31, 1991

Before
Hon. JOHN L. COFFEY, Circuit Judge
Hon.
Hon.

Alfred H. Greening, Jr.,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

No. 90-3784 v.

Thomas J. Moran, Honorable, individually, and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90 C 3071—Richard Mills, Judge.

ORDER

This matter comes before the court for its consideration of the "MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT RECORD AND TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE" filed herein on July 25, 1991, by counsel for the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission. On consideration thereof,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion is GRANTED and the court will take judicial notice of the orders of the Illinois Supreme Court dated June 25, 1991 and July 22, 1991, in the matter captioned *In Re: Alfred H. Greening, Jr.* The clerk of this court will distribute copies of these orders to the merits panel with the briefs.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUN 12 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

(2) (2)

Nos. 91-1940 & 91-1941

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR., and LEGRAND L. MALANY,

Petitioners,

vs.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Petitions For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

JOINT SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX FOR PETITIONERS

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53

INDEX TO APPENDICES

PAGE

J—June 21, 1990, Order and Opinion of Federal District Court Judge Dismissing Greening's complaint in Case No. 90-3071 ..... J1

K—July 2, 1990, Motion by Greening for reconsideration of District Court's order of June 21, 1990, dismissing Greening complaint (Appendix J) K1

L—July 20, 1990, Notice of Appeal by Greening of District Court's order of June 21, 1990 (Appendix J) including Appeal of Denial of preliminary injunction L1

M—August 20, 1990, Order of U. S. Court of Appeals dismissing Appeal (Appendix L) from the District Court's order of Dismissal of June 21, 1990 (Appendix J) M1

N—October 26, 1990, Motion by Greening requesting the District Court to make a ruling on Greening's Motion for Reconsideration (Appendix K) N1

O—November 9, 1990, Order by District Court denying Greening's July 2, 1990, Motion for Reconsideration (Appendix K) O1

P—December 3, 1990, Notice of Appeal by Greening of the District Court's: (a) Order of June 21, 1990, dismissing Greening's Complaint and request for a Preliminary Injunction (Appendix J), and (b) Order of November 9, 1990, dismissing Greening's motion of July 2, 1990, for Reconsideration (Appendix O) (**Creation of Case No. 90-3784** in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit) P1

Q—September 30, 1991, Order of Federal District Court imposing sanctions against Greening and his attorney in Case No. 90-3071 ..... Q1

R—October 10, 1991, Notice of Appeal by Greening of District Court's Order of September 30, 1991, imposing sanctions (Appendix Q) (**Creation of Case No. 91-3379** in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit) R1

S—October 28, 1991, Order of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit Consolidating Greening's appeal of December 3, 1990 (**Case No. 90-3784,** substantive case) (Appendix P) and Greening's Appeal of October 10, 1991 (**Case No. 91-3379,** sanction order) (Appendix R) .. S1

Nos. 91-1940 & 91-1941

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR., and LEGRAND L. MALANY,

Petitioners,

VS.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Individually and as former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Petitions For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

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JOINT SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX FOR PETITIONERS

APPENDIX J

[FILED JUNE 21, 1990]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS–
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	
HON. THOMAS J. MORAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

OPINION

RICHARD MILLS, District Judge:

Why is this case before a federal court?

We can find no good answer to that question.

Accordingly, the case is dismissed.

We visit the pleadings in this case to consider the Defendants' motions to dismiss, each brought pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and (b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; by virtue of this posture, we take each and every one of Plaintiff's allegations to be true, *Lathrop v. Donohue*, 367 U.S. 820, 845 (1961).

Yet, even with this benefit of the doubt, Plaintiff is entitled to no relief in this forum.

Facts

The Plaintiff, Alfred H. Greening, Jr., was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in May 1949, at which time his name was included on the master roll of attorneys which is kept by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois. His name stayed on the master roll until he became embroiled in the dispute giving rise to both this suit and certain disciplinary actions currently pending before the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (ARDC).

It all started, apparently, back in 1978, when Greening began fooling around with the state's rules concerning to whom bar registration dues are to be paid. Supreme Court Rule 756(a), Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 110A, ¶756(a), provides that (in general), "every attorney admitted to practice law in this State shall register and pay an annual registration fee to the Commission [i.e. the ARDC] on or before the first day of January." The rule continues that in the event the registration fee is not paid by the first of February, the attorney's name is to 'be removed from the master roll; moreover, once his name is removed from the master roll the attorney is subject to being held in contempt of court for unauthorized practice of law if he should persist in either practicing law or holding himself out as being authorized to practice law in Illinois. Subsection (e) of the Rule, however, allows a relatively painless redemption for those whose names are stricken from the master roll for no reason other than failure to pay: these attorneys "may be reinstated as a matter of course upon registering and paying the registration fee" in arrears at that time, plus $10 for each month the fee wasn't paid.

In 1978 Greening started testing S. Ct. R. 756 by sending his check not to the ARDC, but instead to either the Supreme Court itself, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois for the use of the Supreme Court, or the Clerk of the Supreme Court. All these checks were accepted and negotiated, and Greening's name remained on the master roll until 1989. In December of 1988, the registration fee applicable to Greening had been increased by the Supreme Court from $100.00 to $140.00,[1] upon which, to quote from the complaint, "plaintiff determined that the funds being raised [by the registration fees] would not be deposited in the State Treasury by the Clerk as required by law . . . and refused to remit any further checks that would be deposited by the [ARDC] to its separate account."

Predictably, the ARDC did not sit idle and abdicate its S. Ct. R. 756 duties; instead, it sent to Greening a notice (received in March 1989) informing him that his name had been removed from the master roll, but that he could pay up to make things right. Greening would have none of that, though—he steadfastly refused to pay, and engaged in a battle by correspondence with the ARDC asserting his right to practice law in Illinois without being registered with the ARDC.

Meantime, the ARDC contacted the chief judge of the state circuit court in Greening's venue (the Seventh Judicial Circuit) and informed him that Greening's name (as well as several other attorneys' names) had been stricken from the master roll. The ARDC also corresponded with Greening, stating its disagreement with his legal analysis on the question of whether he had to pay to practice.

---

[1] Greening contends that this amounted to "a two million dollar gross revenue increase."

Finally on June 12, 1989, Greening partly relented—he forwarded his registration form to the ARDC, but he still refused to remit the required money; instead, he sent a letter (with copies to each Illinois Supreme Court Justice) setting forth his interpretation of the authorities he had previously cited to the ARDC to support his right not to pay. The letter included the statement that:

> I am a licensed attorney and my name appears on the master roll maintained by the Supreme Court Clerk. My name can only be removed from that roll for malconduct. I do not think you can show me any authority which shows the failure to pay this arbitrary fee into private hands is malconduct.

Greening's actions prompted reactions. ARDC Administrator John C. O'Malley filed a report with the Supreme Court on July 27, 1989, amended on August 2, 1989, which requested that the Court order Greening to show cause why he should not be held in contempt and/or be suspended from practice for not paying the fee, and which noted that Greening had continued to hold himself out as being authorized to practice law even though his name had been stricken from the master roll. On August 7, 1989, in case M.R. 5196, Justice Howard C. Ryan ruled Greening to show cause why he should not be suspended from practice in accordance with the Administrator's report, and which required a response by September 11, 1989.

Greening blinked—well, almost. He sent to the Supreme Court, on September 11 and in response to the rule to show cause, a cashier's check which would cover the entire registration fee then in arrears; the trouble was, he once again made the check payable to the Supreme Court, rather than to the appropriate payee, the ARDC.

The Supreme Court was not amused; on September 27, 1989, it ordered the Clerk to return the cashier's check to Greening, and continued the rule to show cause until October 4, 1989, in order to give Greening "the opportunity to make payment of the registration fee and penalty to the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission."

Greening inexplicably declined to remake his check; instead, according to the complaint, he placed the check "in escrow . . . subject only to the control of the Chief Justice as constitutional administrator for the Supreme Court." He also began to contact courts he was then appearing before to inform them of his dispute with the ARDC. He was currently involved with an estate administration before Judge Simon L. Friedman of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; when Judge Friedman was advised of the spat Greening was involved in, Judge Friedman entered an order advising Greening that "he was not allowed to practice before [him] until such time as he got his matter with the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission straightened out."

Greening was at that time also a counsel of record in a bankruptcy appeal pending in this Court, *Kurtz v. Scully*, No. 86-3235. He sent letters to this Court, which did not reflect that opposing counsel had been sent copies, and which referred to Greening's ARDC dispute in case M.R. 5916. In response to these *ex parte* letters, this Court entered an order on October 25, 1989, commanding Greening to refrain from any further *ex parte* communications; our order also indicated that our October 25 telephone call to the Clerk of the Supreme Court revealed that Greening was still entitled to practice law in Illinois, and so he was likewise still entitled to practice in our Court by virtue of our Local Rule 1. We ordered Green-

ing, however, to immediately inform this Court in the event that status changed.

Greening's *ex parte* letters to this Court landed him in even more trouble with the ARDC; on December 5, 1989, a letter of inquiry (the first step in a disciplinary proceeding) bearing No. 89-C1-5116 was mailed to Greening allowing him 14 days to give his side of the story. In response, Greening informed the ARDC that our "ruling" on the *ex parte* letters was currently on appeal.[2]

Greening wasn't finished. His 1990 registration fee was due on January 1, 1990, and on December 29, 1989, Greening mailed in his registration form and a check in the full amount of his 1990 fee—once again, though, he refused to make the check payable to the ARDC, but instead made it to the order of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. And predictably, the ARDC returned the check to Greening along with a note pointing out that S. Ct. R. 756(a) requires payment to the "Commission," not to the Supreme Court; the note also reminded Greening that past due amounts and accrued penalties must also be paid before the 1990 payment could be accepted. Greening once again placed the check in an escrow account "subject to the control of the Chief Justice as constitutional administrator of the Supreme Court," and he also informed the Supreme Court of the escrow account.

On January 30, 1990, the ARDC sent a second letter of inquiry to Greening; this one was given the number 89-C1-5186, and concerned Greening's appearance before Judge Friedman on October 20, 1989; the letter questioned

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[2] Which is true—the only issue in the *Scully* case (which is now closed) that was ever appealed was our order to Greening concerning his *ex parte* communications.

the propriety of that appearance in light of Greening's name having been stricken from the master roll back in March of 1989. Greening responded to that letter on March 17.

The ARDC also amended the Administrator's report which had prompted Justice Ryan's rule to show cause in case M.R. 5916; the amended report, filed February 13, 1990, noted Greening's appearance before Judge Friedman, and requested again that Greening be ruled to show cause why he should not be held in indirect contempt for failing to pay his registration fee, and for engaging in the unauthorized practice of law. On May 30, 1990, the Supreme Court continued that rule to show cause once more, and scheduled an evidentiary hearing before Judge J. David Bone of the Seventh Judicial Circuit for June 21, 1990.

Finally, one other item of factual background needs mentioning, because Greening brings it up in his complaint.

Canon 9 of the Illinois Code of Professional Responsibility was amended in 1987 by the Supreme Court to provide that clients' nominal or short-term funds held by attorneys in Illinois are to be placed in interest-bearing trust accounts, and that all interest income from those accounts is to be given to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois (LTF) (previously such funds were to be placed in non-interest bearing accounts). Disciplinary Rule 9-102(d). The LTF, a private not-for-profit corporation, is then to use that money to assist in providing legal assistance for the poor. Supreme Court Rule 771, Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 110A, ¶771, provides, *inter alia*, that an attorney's failure to comply with any Disciplinary Rule (presumably including D.R. 9-102(d)) might result in a disciplinary action against that

attorney, up to and including the possible sanction of disbarment.

The Complaint

Greening filed this cause of action on March 19, 1990. His 25 page, 3 count, 138 paragraph complaint—along with an even larger appendix—lays out the above facts, and seeks relief against Chief Justice Moran (both individually and in his official capacity), the chairman and members of the ARDC (both individually and in their capacities with the ARDC), the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois (LTF), and the Board of Directors of the LTF (both individually and in their capacities as board members of the LTF). The complaint is premised solely upon alleged violations of Greening's civil rights during the course of the factual background of this suit, and claims jurisdiction through 42 U.S.C. §1983 and 28 U.S.C. §1343(3).

The complaint requests both equitable and Compensatory relief from all Defendants. For his damages, Greening requests judgment against the Defendants for violations of his rights to due process of the law (Count II) and to equal protection of the laws (Count III), and seeks $75,000 for harm to his business, $200,000 to compensate for his mental anguish, $500,000 for harm to his reputation, plus exemplary damages, attorney's fees and costs. The injunctive relief requested in Count I includes an order enjoining Justice Moran and the ARDC from prosecuting case M.R. 5916 against Greening to collect the registration fee, an order enjoining those Defendants from either prosecuting any disciplinary action based on Greening's alleged unauthorized practice of law or notifying anyone that Greening is not entitled to practice law in Illinois, an order enjoining Justice Moran from paying the

ARDC or any non-judicial officer with funds raised from the annual registration fees, and an order enjoining Justice Moran from directing the activities of the LTF and enjoining the LTF from receiving any funds under D.R. 9-102(d) or expending any funds so received.

To support all this requested relief, Greening has raised numerous substantive constitutional challenges to the way the Supreme Court runs its business generally and its dealings with Greening in particular. Specifically, Greening complains that:

> (1) The Supreme Court's refusal to accept Greening's cashier's checks is a discriminatory deprivation of Greening's property without due process of law, because the ARDC is merely an arm of the Supreme Court, and that Court will eventually get the funds anyway;
>
> (2) The enforcement of S. Ct. R. 756 against Greening deprives him of property without due process of law because that rule is nothing but a revenue-raising device generated by the Supreme Court, which lacks statutory or constitutional authority to raise revenue;
>
> (3) The LTF funding provision established by D.R. 9-102(d)(3) is beyond the judicial power vested in the Supreme Court, and as such attorneys' compliance with the rule results in unlawfully depriving of the owners of the principal the interest earned on the funds, and requiring Greening and other attorneys to comply with the disciplinary rule under threat of disbarment deprives them (the attorneys) of property without due process of law;
>
> (4) By notifying the state courts and others that Greening's name had been removed from the master roll of attorneys authorized to practice in Illinois courts, without first providing Greening with "procedural rights," the Supreme Court *de facto* disbarred Greening while circumventing the usual pro-

cedures required before disbarment, thus depriving Greening of his property without due process of law;

(5) That by virtue of the ARDC being an arm of the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court being final arbiter of disciplinary proceedings prosecuted by the ARDC, Greening has been denied his right to the consideration of an impartial tribunal (Greening also asserts that the ARDC is statutorily barred from prosecuting any disciplinary action, but instead that role falls solely with the Attorney General);

(6) That by creating the ARDC and adopting the rules governing conduct of attorneys practicing in Illinois courts, and also by serving as final arbiter of all disciplinary matters, the Supreme Court has deprived Greening of his right to due process of law by violating the doctrine of separation of powers, by depriving Greening of his right of appeal, and by depriving Greening of a fair and impartial tribunal;

(7) The constitution of Illinois provides that matters involving relatively small sums (here less than $300) are cognizable only in small claims court, and so the Supreme Court lacks original jurisdiction over this matter and by pursuing it deprives Greening of his property without due process of law;

(8) That the registration fee system of S. Ct. R. 756 establishes the Commissioner of the ARDC as a fee officer within the judicial branch, which is in violation of the Illinois constitution and deprives Greening of his right to due process of the law;

(9) That by creating the LTF funding scheme in D.R. 9-102, and by forcing Illinois lawyers to comply with that rule under threat of disbarment, the Supreme Court, the LTF and the ARDC have conspired to force attorneys to commit conversions and thefts of their clients' funds, and that by requiring Greening, under threat of disbarment, to make his registration fee payable to the ARDC, which would then place the money into a "private account," the

> Supreme Court and the ARDC have conspired to unlawfully intimidate Greening, in violation of his due process rights, as they likewise have done by continuing to prosecute the three pending disciplinary proceedings against Greening; and finally,
>
> (10) That by refusing Greening's check made payable to the Supreme Court rather than to the ARDC, the Supreme Court and the ARDC violated Greening's right to equal protection of the laws inasmuch as those bodies have, since 1979, accepted similar checks drawn by other attorneys, including LeGrand L. Malany (Greening's lawyer here) and Robert G. Cronson.

Greening has clarified and focused his pleading somewhat in his responses to the Defendants' motions to dismiss. For instance, he expressly states that he is *not* challenging any "final adjudication of Illinois Supreme Court, [nor] [t]he Illinois Supreme Court's authority to regulate the practice of law, [nor] [a]ny investigative proceedings the ARDC of the Supreme Court [sic]." Greening also opines that, in his view, "[f]or purposes of this case, it is irrelevant why payment was not sent with the registration form." Moreover, Greening asserts that his complaint is *not* arguing a due process violation merely for the imposition of the registration fee, but instead that violation occurred when he was "summarily suspend[ed] . . . on the grounds that he has not paid;" similarly, Greening "is not alleging that the imposition and collection of the fee took [his] property, but rather the summarily *de facto* suspension constitutes a taking of property (the right to practice law) without due process."

With respect to his claims against the LTF, Greening admits that he currently has no client funds in the LTF pool created by D.R. 9-102, and therefore his claims against the LTF do not assert, "nor is he concerned with

the property interest his clients or financial institutions may have in the trust account or in the funds in the trust fund." Instead, Greening contends that he "does not need a property interest in the trust fund interest paid to the LTF. The property interest, which is germane, is [Greening's] property interest in his license to practice law."[3]

Analysis

It becomes clear just by reading the above summary of Greening's constitutional claims that precious little federal interest is involved here.

The tenor of the complaint—indeed, its primary thrust—is that the funding schemes established by S. Ct. R. 756 and D.R. 9102 are improper and/or illegal under the Illinois laws and constitution. From that premise Greening attempts to segue into federal constitutional violations. At best, though, these federal constitutional violations either are non-justiciable as turning entirely upon questions of state law, or are subject to a stay pending completion of the state court proceedings; but more realistically, Greening's claims are unripe assertions of abstract constitutional violations, and the complaint seeks nothing short of an advisory opinion on the propriety of the disciplinary and funding schemes discussed in the complaint.[4]

Neither this nor any other federal court, though, can render an advisory opinion—we need a *bona fide* case or

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[3] Notably, Greening nowhere in the pleadings asserts that he has funds which *should* be in the LTF, but which he has withheld due to his fears that the LTF is improper.

[4] Because Greening has not asked for any declaratory relief, we make no opinion on the availability of such relief here.

controversy, U.S. Const. art. III, §2; *see Hayburn's Case*, 2 U.S. (2 Dall.) 408 (1796).

The bottom line of this whole "dispute" is that Greening has obstinately refused to comply with the simple registration requirements set by the Supreme Court and through the ARDC, requirements which thousands of other attorneys in Illinois comply with annually. We do not know why Greening has decided to take this stand and enter into the lists to do combat with the Supreme Court and the ARDC on this trivial point at this late hour of his law career.[5] We do know, however, that this case does not belong in a federal court.

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[5] Defendant Moran, in his motion to dismiss, raises the possibility that this may just be another in a long line of attempts by the Illinois Auditor General, Robert G. Cronson, to get a peek at the ARDC's books. As previously noted, Cronson is mentioned by name in this complaint as an attorney whose checks, submitted payable to the Supreme Court, have been negotiated for the past decade or so. Additionally, Defendant Moran notes that Greening is the former General Counsel to the Auditor General, and appeared as counsel of record in a previous federal suit filed in this Court, *Cronson v. Clark*, 645 F. Supp. 793 (C.D. Ill. 1986), *aff'd.* 810 F.2d 662 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 871 (1987). We there summarized the dispute as

> a continuing conflict between the Auditor General and the Supreme Court of Illinois. The problem relates to [Cronson's] state constitutional and statutory authority to conduct financial audits of the [ARDC] and the State Board of Law Examiners ("Board") as part of the regular audit of the state supreme court. [Cronson] claims that the Illinois Constitution mandates a public audit of [ARDC] and Board funds, and hence, precludes him from auditing only the Court's appropriated funds. The Supreme Court disagrees. Since neither the [ARDC] nor the Board receive funding from the General Assembly, but rather operate on fees collected from Illinois attorneys and bar applicants respectively, the Court maintains that the agencies' financial affairs do not fall within [Cronson's] auditing powers.

(Footnote continued on following page)

Indeed, only one of the plethora of issues raised even comes close to a justiciable constitutional claim, and that is that Greening has been *de facto* suspended from the practice of law without any opportunity to defend himself.

Procedural Due Process Claims

Imagine a hypothetical lawyer, somewhat akin to Greening, who has been practicing law for some 40 years and who, to continue that practice, need only fill out his yearly registration application and pay the fee. Such a lawyer would clearly have a property interest in his law license, and he would maintain that property interest by complying with the administrative requirements established for the annual registration process. *See Reed v. Village of Shorewood*, 704 F.2d 943, 948-49 (7th Cir. 1983). Hence, if that lawyer correctly completed his registration application and submitted payment in the proper form to the proper authority, his entitlement to a renewal of his license would be clear, and any arbitrary or capricious deprivation of that entitlement by the licensing body would quite possibly provide fertile ground for federal review.

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[5] *continued*

645 F. Supp. at 794. *See also id.*, n.2, citing a then-pending state court suit concerning the same controversy.

The possibility that the Cronson dispute is at the heart of Greening's behavior is intriguing; if this case were allowed to go forward, for instance, the issues as currently framed may make relevant and discoverable much, if not all, of the various Defendants' financial records.

But all this is mere speculation, and the answer to why Greening has manufactured this "controversy" is irrelevant to our determination that it does not belong in our Court.

But Greening does not stand in our hypothetical lawyer's shoes, and his claims do not provide fertile ground for our review. For one thing, Greening did not timely submit his registration application for 1989, and when he did submit the application he did not tender the fee; when finally he did tender the fee, it was made payable to the wrong party, even though Greening knew full well the correct payee's identity. Then he did the same thing for the 1990 registration fee. Under these facts, Greening had abandoned (at least temporarily, until he complied with the administrative requirements of the registration process) his property interest in a renewed law license. *See Vaden v. Village of Maywood*, 809 F.2d 361, 366 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 482 U.S. 908 (1987), where the court noted that

> [t]he delay in the issuance of Vaden's 1984 [vendor's] license was the result of the Village's attempt to enforce a state regulation. The Illinois Retailers' Occupation Tax Act required Vaden to obtain a certificate of registration from the Illinois Department of Revenue in order to lawfully engage in the retail sale of tangible personal property. Without the certificate, Vaden had no right to conduct her business. The Village Code Enforcement Director's refusal to issue Vaden a renewed license until she obtained the certificate therefore did not deprive Vaden of any right she may have otherwise had to operate her business.

(Citations omitted).

Similarly, in this case Greening admits that the Supreme Court is fully authorized to regulate the practice of law; one of the most common and acceptable regulatory acts is requiring the registration of those to be regulated, and collecting a fee to cover the cost of regulation. But Greening waited until June of 1989 before submitting his reg-

istration application, *sans* fee, which was due in January, and he only "submitted" the fee in October—but even then he did not make the check payable to the proper party (i.e. he failed to conform to the registration requirements). The striking of Greening's name from the master roll pursuant to S. Ct. R. 756 therefore "did not deprive [Greening] of any right [he] may have otherwise had to [practice law]." *Id.*[6] *See also Easter House v. Felder*, 879 F.2d 1458, 1478 (7th Cir. 1989), *vacated on other grounds*, 110 S. Ct. 1314 (1990) (Easterbrook, J., concurring):

> An adoption agency without the staff required by state law can't operate. Easter House concedes that for an extended period it lacked essential staff. It would be straightforward to hold that in such circumstances the Constitution does not require a hearing before the state may suspend the agency's license and tell other public officials (such as the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court) what it has done. The parties have not made such an argument, so I join the majority's opinion, which assumes that a prior hearing was necessary. . . .

(Citations omitted).

Moreover, even if Greening had or has a continuing property interest in the renewal of his license under these circumstances, he has not been deprived of that property without due process of law. It seems crystal clear from the complaint that if Greening would merely re-make his check(s) to be payable to the ARDC, then he could get

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[6] Of course, upon the proper completion of the application and payment of the fee, Greening would have had "a legitimate claim of entitlement" to practice law. *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 577 (1972).

his license back (that is, aside from the pending disciplinary matters concerning his unauthorized practice of law brought about because of his refusal to pay). The fact that this avenue of relief is open to him takes this case out of the category of those arbitrary deprivations lacking due process of law—the redemption provision of S. Ct. R. 756(e) could have been Greening's salvation, but for his own abstinence. *See Thornton v. Barnes*, 890 F.2d 1380 (7th Cir. 1989).

In *Whitfield v. Illinois Board of Law Examiners*, 504 F.2d 474, 478 (7th Cir. 1974), an Illinois bar applicant sought #1983 relief due to his propensity for failing the bar exam, but the court would have none of it: "Plaintiff . . . had been given five opportunities to write a bar examination which was offered biannually. There is no allegation that in the future, he will be denied the same opportunity. . . . [R]eexamination provides an adequate means of exposing grading errors. . . . Given the availability of these alternative procedures, the requested procedures [allowing an applicant to see his examination papers] were not constitutionally required" (citations omitted); *see also Poats v. Givan*, 651 F.2d 495, 497 (7th Cir. 1981). Similar reasoning applies here—the availability of the "procedure" of resubmitting his application and check in conformance with the ARDC's note informing Greening of the deficiencies of his first attempts satisfy due process.

Hence each of Greening's procedural due process arguments falls. As summarized above, his *first* ground for relief (that the Supreme Court's refusal of his check made payable to it is an arbitrary deprivation of his rights) has no validity; since the rules were very simple but Greening chose to disregard them anyway, he had no right or entitlement to the Supreme Court accepting his check, and

even if his argument is true (that the ARDC is but an arm of the Supreme Court, and thus money given to the ARDC is really money belonging to the Supreme Court), which would make the refusal of his check arbitrary, the simple solution, which fully comports with the due process requirements, would have been for Greening to resubmit the check properly made. His *fourth* ground for relief (concerning his *de facto* disbarment) fails for identical reasons.

Substantive Due Process and Equal Protection Claims

Greening's other due process allegations suffer a similar ignominious fate. Greening's *second* ground for relief (that S. Ct. R. 756 is only a revenue-raising device, which the Supreme Court lacked authority to promulgate), *seventh* ground for relief (that the fee dispute is only a small claims matter, according to the Illinois constitution, and so the Supreme Court lacks original jurisdiction to consider the matter), and *eighth* ground for relief (that S. Ct. R. 756 establishes the Commissioner of the ARDC as a fee officer, in violation of the Illinois constitution), are all purely questions of state law, and have no business in this tribunal. *See Cronson v. Clark*, 810 F.2d 662, 664 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 871 (1987). Of course, some legal rights are so clearly decided by state law that deviations from them might amount to arbitrary denials of a citizen's rights, but none of these, cited by Greening, are in this category. No state court has, to this Court's knowledge, decided in Greening's favor any of these three issues, and so it can hardly be said that these are secure principles of state law, the violation of which might amount to deprivations of constitutional rights. *See Cronson*, 810 F.2d at 664; *Cantor v. Supreme Court of*

Pennsylvania, 353 F. Supp. 1307, 1316 (E.D. Pa. 1973), *aff'd*, 487 F.2d 1394 (3d Cir. 1973); *May v. Supreme Court of the State of Colorado*, 508 F.2d 136, 139 (10th Cir. 1974), *cert. denied*, 422 U.S. 1008 (1975). *See also Madden v. Cronson*, 114 Ill. 2d 504, 501 N.E.2d 1267 (1986), *cert. denied.* 484 U.S. 818 (1987); *Chicago Bar Association v. Cronson*, 183 Ill. App. 3d 710, 539 N.E.2d 327 (1st Dist. 1989), *cert. denied*, 110 S. Ct. 867 (1990).

Greening's *tenth* ground for relief breaks from his mold and raises an equal protection claim (that is, that Greening is being treated differently than other attorneys because other attorneys' checks have been accepted although made payable to the Supreme Court, while Greening's was refused); in addition, several of Greening's due process arguments (and particularly his *second*, *seventh* and *eighth* grounds for relief) arguably seek relief for violation of Greening's right to substantive due process. We have touched upon these substantive due process claims in the preceding paragraph. Moreover, as Defendant Moran has noted, inasmuch as Greening has not alleged that he belongs to a suspect class, nor alleged the deprivation of a fundamental right, the proper judicial analysis of the challenged statutes calls for application of the rational relationship standard; i.e. the challenged law or classification will only be found unconstitutional if it does not even bear a rational relationship to a legitimate end of government. *See Schweiker v. Wilson*, 450 U.S. 221, 230 (1981).

In this case, Greening expressly does not challenge that the Supreme Court rightfully exercises full authority to regulate the practice of law, *see also Lathrop v. Donohue*, 367 U.S. 820 (1961), and so it is clear that Greening must at least concede that the challenged efforts to control and fund bar activities bear a rational relationship to legit-

imate ends of government (which ends are maintaining the quality and availability of legal services in Illinois, *see Lathrop*, 367 U.S. 820). As for Greening's complaint that he is being picked on unfairly (his equal protection claim), Defendant Moran again correctly notes that this is a selective enforcement issue, which requires that Greening be able to show that

> he was singled out for prosecution while others similarly situated were not prosecuted, and secondly, that the alleged selective decision to prosecute him was based on such impermissible grounds (discrimination) such as race, religion, or exercise of constitutional rights.

Jarrett v. United States, 822 F.2d 1438, 1443 (7th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted). Even assuming Greening was "singled out" (as opposed, for instance, to being the only one caught), he has utterly failed to allege that "impermissible grounds" led to that prosecution. This issue is thus ripe for ruling at this early stage.

As the above-discussed requests for relief have fallen, so fall the others. Greening's *fifth* and *sixth* posited grounds for relief argue that by virtue of the Supreme Court being the creator of the ARDC, the drafter of the Supreme Court Rules and Disciplinary Rules Greening is charged with violating, and the final arbiter of all questions of the construction and interpretation and of all disciplinary proceedings brought pursuant to those rules, and particularly by virtue of its being the final arbiter of Greening's case, Greening is being deprived of his right to a fair and impartial tribunal. Our first instinctive reaction to these claims is that they are premature—Greening may, after all, convince the Supreme Court that he should not be disciplined at all, which we are sure he would find eminently fair. Moreover, even if the proceedings are not

fair, once they are concluded and he has proof that they weren't fair he can seek federal review of those proceedings by the Supreme Court. More fundamentally, inasmuch as Greening has not asserted that any Supreme Court Justice who will hear his cases has any direct, personal, substantial or pecuniary interest in the proceedings—that he will be acting as a judge in his own case—Greening has not alleged sufficient facts to raise a due process issue. *Aetna Life Insurance Co. v. Lavoie*, 475 U.S. 813, 821-22 (1986); *Ward v. Village of Monroeville*, 409 U.S. 57, 60 (1972).

We are left now to consider only Greening's *third* and *ninth* grounds for relief. Collectively, these two grounds attack the LTF funding process as being without Illinois statutory or constitutional authority, and substantively claim that forcing Greening to comply with the (allegedly illegal) LTF funding process under threat of disbarment forces Greening to steal his clients, funds, and so deprives him of property without due process of law. Greening concedes that he has no clients' funds currently in the LTF pool, but he says that's just the point—he faces disciplinary action precisely because he is not complying with D.R. 9-102(d)(3), and he is not merely asserting the rights of clients with funds subject to the provisions of D.R. 9-102(d)(3). Greening also claims that the Supreme Court, the ARDC, and the LTF are all in cahoots, and are working as coconspirator to force honest and otherwise law-abiding attorneys to steal their clients' money.

Once again, our instinctive reaction is that this matter is in no way ripe for federal review. Disciplinary proceedings are neither pending nor imminent against Greening for violating D.R. 9-102, nor has Greening challenged these provisions in the state courts to allow those courts to define the terms which he bandies about. For instance,

do these funding procedures really amount to a conversion or theft of clients' funds under Illinois law? Do the clients have any entitlement to the interest on those funds, such that depriving them of the interest is a taking of their property? (Notably, in other jurisdictions this latter question has been answered "No;" *see, e.g., Cone v. State Bar of Florida*, 819 F.2d 1002 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 917 (1987)). Is the LTF funding scheme really *ultra vires* under Illinois law? Greening has asked this Court to have the first crack at answering these and other questions which are at the foundation of his constitutional claims, but that's backwards—like other of Greening's claims, this is purely a question of state law not currently justiciable in this Court.

As the pleadings stand, the alleged constitutional violations are speculative at best, and are certainly not ripe for §1983: as with negligence, constitutional violations in the air will not do. *See, e.g., International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, Local 37 v. Boyd*, 347 U.S. 222 (1954); *compare Steffel v. Thompson*, 415 U.S. 452 (1974).

We therefore agree with the LTF that Greening lacks standing to raise these concerns. It is true that Greening bypasses the necessity of arguing the rights of clients to the interest earned on the LTF funds by stating that his very non-compliance with the LTF funding procedures gives him standing. But as we noted earlier, Greening has wholly failed to allege that he is violating D.R. 9-102 by withholding funds subject to the LTF funding scheme. For all we know, Greening has no client funds at all. Without some concrete personal injury, or other stake in the outcome, Greening simply has no standing to assert the unconstitutionality of the LTF provisions. *See Allen v.*

Wright, 468 U.S. 737 (1984); *Cronson v. Clark*, 810 F.2d 662, 664 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 871 (1987).

We additionally agree with LTF that Greening's failure to allege that this Defendant acted under color of state law is fatal to this complaint, *see Barrio v. McDonough District Hospital*, 377 F. Supp. 317, 319-20 (S.D. Ill. 1974), and that even if the allegations of color of state law were sufficient, Greening has failed to show that the LTF is a state actor for purposes of §1983. Greening admits that the LTF is a private, not-for-profit corporation, and we simply disagree with his bald assertion that "[w]hat we have here is a symbiotic relationship in which the LTF acts as the fund manager and the expenditure mechanism and the Supreme Court which acts as the policy setter and the fundraiser." *See National Collegiate Athletic Association v. Tarkanian*, 488 U.S. 179 (1988).

We therefore find that at this time none of Greening's ten posited grounds for federal relief warrant any further consideration from this Court. These are negligible grounds for relief at best, and at least some of them border on the silly and the frivolous.

At any rate, the complaint utterly fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and so dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) is now appropriate. The complaint's failings, in addition, are caused by the facts alleged therein, and not by the failure to allege adequately; no purpose would therefore be served by allowing leave to replead, and so we shan't.

Abstention

Finally, we note that even if we were now not ruling on the merits of this case we would still be closing it,

because the abstention doctrine announced in *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), clearly applies here to Greening's justiciable claims.[7] As the Court stated in *Middlesex County Ethics Committee v. Garden State Bar Association*, 457 U.S. 423, 434-35 (1982), federal suits involving state bar association disciplinary proceedings are subject to *Younger* abstention: "So long as the constitutional claims of respondents can be determined in the state proceedings and so long as there is no showing of bad faith, harassment, or some other extraordinary circumstance that would make abstention inappropriate, the federal courts should abstain." Greening previously raised each and every justiciable constitutional claim included in this complaint in his responses filed with the ARDC, and there is no "extraordinary circumstance that would make abstention inappropriate" alluded to in the complaint; *Younger* therefore applies.

The elements identified by the Seventh Circuit for consideration in deciding whether to abstain are likewise met here. In *Pincham v. Illinois Judicial Inquiry Board*, 872 F.2d 1341, 1346 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 110 S. Ct. 497 (1989), the court recognized that *Younger* abstention was appropriate if (1) there are ongoing state proceedings (here there are three); (2) the proceedings are judicial in nature (disciplinary proceedings before the ARDC most certainly are, *see Middlesex*, 457 U.S. at 433-34; *Kissell v. Breskow*, 579 F.2d 425 (7th Cir. 1978)); (3) an important

[7] Further, to the extent the complaint asks us to review the pending disciplinary proceedings, our jurisdiction to do so is doubtful; *see Doe v. Pringle*, 550 F.2d 596 (10th Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 431 U.S. 916 (1977); *Ginger v. Circuit Court for the County of Wayne*, 372 F.2d 621 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 387 U.S. 935 (1967). Instead, the proper course is to seek certiorari review from the United States Supreme Court following conclusion of the proceedings.

state interest is involved (here the state's interest in "maintaining and assuring the professional conduct of the attorneys it licenses" is implicated, *Middlesex*, 457 U.S. at 434); and (4) the plaintiff has an opportunity to raise his constitutional challenges in the ongoing state proceedings (Greening has already done so here).

Hence, under all the precedent known to this Court, were we not now dismissing this suit on its merits, we would stay our hand anyway on the basis of *Younger v. Harris*. *See Cronson v. Clark*, 645 F. Supp. 793 (C.D. Ill. 1986), *aff'd*, 810 F.2d 662 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 871 (1987).

Preliminary Injunction

One final issue: Greening has filed a motion for a preliminary injunction aimed at (apparently) the upcoming evidentiary hearing before Judge J. David Bone, and any further proceedings in case M.R.5916. We have now dismissed his underlying lawsuit, and so obviously he does not have any reasonable likelihood of succeeding on the merits to support his preliminary injunction. For that reason, his motion for a preliminary injunction is denied (we also question, without deciding, the existence of any irreparable harm from these proceedings).

Ergo, the motions to dismiss filed by each Defendant (d/e 6, 11, 17, and 19) are ALLOWED; this case is DISMISSED. Plaintiff's Application for a Preliminary Injunction (d/e 32) is DENIED.

Case CLOSED.

ENTER: 21 June, 1990

FOR THE COURT

/s/ RICHARD B. MILLS
United States District Judge

APPENDIX K

[DATED JULY 2, 1990]

In the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Central District of Illinois
Springfield Division

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	Oral
Hon. THOMAS J. MORAN, individually and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.	)	Argument Requested
	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Now comes Plaintiff, ALFRED H. GREENING, JR. by his attorney, LeGrand L. Malany, hereby moves this court to reconsider its order of June 21, 1990, in that:

1. Plaintiff has right to question Supreme Court rules.
2. Court was misled by Defendants by assertions that hearing on June 21, 1990, would provide opportunity to Plaintiff to raise all relevant issues.

3. Court's objections to Lawyers Trust Fund can be cured by amendment for declaratory relief.
4. Court errors in overlooking that Plaintiff's Federal Constitutional rights were violated.

Respectfully submitted,
ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.
By: /s/ LeGrand L. Malany

LeGrand L. Malany
600 Rosehill
Springfield, Illinois 62704
(217) 525-1132
Attorney for Plaintiff

APPENDIX L

[FILED JULY 20, 1990]

In the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Central District of Illinois
Springfield Division

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	NOTICE
Hon. THOMAS J. MORAN, individually	)	OF
and as Chief Justice of the Supreme	)	APPEAL
Court of Illinois, et al.	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Plaintiff, Alfred H. Greening, Jr., hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit the final order and judgment entered by the Honorable Judge Mills in this action on the 21st day of June, A.D., 1990.

July 20, 1990

L2

/s/ LeGrand L. Malany
Attorney for Alfred H. Greening
Plaintiff

600 South Rosehill
Springfield, Il. 62704
(217) 525-1132

APPENDIX M

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

August 20, 1990.

Before

Hon. JOHN L. COFFEY, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. JOEL M. FLAUM, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. FRANK H. EASTERBROOK, *Circuit Judge*

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.

Plaintiff-Appellant,

No. 90-2606 v.

HONORABLE THOMAS J. MORAN, individually and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, JAMES BANDY, individually and as Chairman of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois, MARY ROBINSON, individually, and as a member of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90-C-3071—Hon. Richard Mills, *Judge*.

M2

ORDER

On consideration of the "JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT" filed by appellant on July 27, 1990, the "JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT-APPELLEE HON. THOMAS J. MORAN" filed on August 1, 1990, and the "JURISDICTIONAL MEMORANDUM" filed by appellant on August 15, 1990,

IT IS ORDERED that this appeal is DISMISSED for lack of jurisdiction. A notice of appeal filed before the entry of an order disposing of a timely Rule 59 motion is void. See *Alerte v. McGinnis*, 898 F.2d 69, 70-71 (7th Cir. 1990). Within 10 business days of entry of judgment plaintiff filed a motion for reconsideration which is construed as a timely Rule 59 motion. See *Charles v. Daley*, 799 F.2d 343, 347 (7th Cir. 1986). Since the motion was not decided, and the order entered, before the filing of the notice of appeal, this appeal is premature. See *Acosta v. Louisiana Dept. of Health & Human Resources*, 478 U.S. 251 (1986) (a new notice of appeal *must* be filed after the entry of the order disposing of the Rule 59 motion).

APPENDIX N

[DATED OCTOBER 26, 1990]

In the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Central District of Illinois
Springfield Division

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	
Hon. THOMAS J. MORAN, individually and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION

Now comes Plaintiff, ALFRED H GREENING, JR. by his attorney, LeGrand L. Malany, and hereby requests that this court rule on Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration filed July 02, 1990, and in furtherance of this request states:

(1) That as of this date the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has not afforded Plaintiff a hearing as required by the Constitution of the United

States on the matters which form the basis of the suit in this Court.

(2) That the proceeding before Judge Bone, sitting as a hearing officer for the Illinois Supreme Court, on its face shows that said hearing was not a hearing on the constitutional issues before this Court.

(3) That this Court has denied Plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction ostensibly in the belief that the state court proceedings would be adequate to protect Plaintiff's Federal due process rights.

(4) That the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois through its agent the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois[1] has prevented Plaintiff from practicing law in the State of Illinois.

(5) That until this Court enters its ruling on the Motion to Reconsider, Plaintiff may not take his appeal (see attached order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit dated September 13, 1990, in the case No. 90-2606) and that during this period of time Plaintiff is being irreparably harmed by being denied his right to practice law and pursue his livelihood and has no way to redress this deprivation.

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[1] In John Doe v. ARDC, Circuit Court, 3d Judicial Circuit, Madison County, Illinois, case No. 90-MR-164, the ARDC affirmatively stated in their memorandum in support of their motion to dismiss that "the Circuit Court of Madison County lacks subject matter jurisdiction over attorney-discipline matters. * * * If any remedy is available to Plaintiffs it must be sought from the Supreme Court of Illinois **or its agent, the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission.**" (emphasis added).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff urgently requests that this Court make its ruling on Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration at its earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,
ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.

By: /s/ LeGrand L. Malany

LeGrand L. Malany
600 Rosehill
Springfield, Illinois 62704
(217) 525-1132
Attorney for Plaintiff

APPENDIX O

[FILED NOVEMBER 9, 1990]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS–
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

ALFRED H. GREENING,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	
HON. THOMAS J. MORAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER

RICHARD MILLS, District Judge:

This cause is before the Court on Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration. Plaintiff's motion must be treated as one to alter or amend the judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e). *United States v. Gargano*, 826 F.2d 610, 611 (7th Cir. 1987). As such, Plaintiff's motion contains only a re-argument of the issues previously addressed by this Court and is wholly meritless.

Ergo, Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration (d/e 47) is DENIED.

ENTER: 5 Nov., 1990.

FOR THE COURT:
/s/ RICHARD MILLS
United States District Judge

APPENDIX P

[DATED DECEMBER 3, 1990]

In the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Central District of Illinois
Springfield Division

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	NOTICE
Hon. THOMAS J. MORAN, individually and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et al.	)	OF
	)	APPEAL
	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Plaintiff, Alfred H. Greening, Jr., hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit: (a) the final order and judgment entered in this action by the Honorable Judge Mills on the 21st day of June, A.D., 1990; (b) the order (signed November 05, 1990) entered November 09, 1990 by the Honorable Judge Mills denying Plaintiff's motion for re-

consideration; and, (c) all underlying orders, judgments, findings and rulings related to any of the foregoing.

December 03, 1990

/s/ LeGrand L. Malany
LeGrand L. Malany
Attorney for Alfred H. Greening
Plaintiff

600 South Rosehill
Springfield, Il. 62704
(217) 525-1132 Voice
(217) 525-9012 Fax

APPENDIX Q

[FILED SEPTEMBER 30, 1991]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS–
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	
HON. THOMAS J. MORAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER

RICHARD MILLS, District Judge:

This cause is before the Court on the motion of Defendant Lawyers Trust Fund (LTF) to tax costs, expenses and attorney's fees against Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel.

Movant makes its motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, 28 U.S.C. § 1927, 42 U.S.C. § 1988, and the inherent powers of this Court.

A full discussion of the facts of this case and the reasons for its demise is set out in *Greening v. Moran*, 739 F. Supp. 1244 (C.D. Ill. 1990), and we need not restate it

all here. Rather, we note only that Greening's claims against the Lawyers Trust Fund centered around a constitutional challenge to the funding scheme in Disciplinary Rule 9-102 which requires Illinois attorneys to place clients' nominal or short-term funds in interest-bearing trust accounts, and to turn over that interest to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois for use in providing legal assistance to the poor.

One fatal flaw with Greening's claims against the Lawyers Trust Fund was that he admitted that he had no client funds in the LTF pool created by D.R. 9-102 and he was not " 'concerned with the property interest his clients or financial institutions may have in the trust account or in the funds in the trust fund.' " *Greening v. Moran*, 739 F. Supp. at 1250. Rather, Greening contended that he did not need a property interest in interest paid to LTF; the germane property interest was his property interest in his license to practice.

In response to the LTF's motion, Greening cites us a case which he claims "disposes of the Court's and Defendant Lawyer Trust Fund's misconceptions that Plaintiff's case [is unfounded]." We decline Plaintiff's implied invitation to reconsider our earlier rulings.

Plaintiff also submits an affidavit stating "That he has maintained an account during his practice of 40 years that *could* qualify as an account subject to Supreme Court Rule 901 . . . ." (Emphasis added.) This submission is untimely, ambiguous, and contradicted by Greening's previously stated position.

Plaintiff then argues that sanctions are not appropriate, but that if Rule 11 requires imposition of sanction, that sanction need not be the imposition of attorney's fees "or even a monetary sanction at all."

After reviewing this Court's prior opinion in this case as well as the instant motion and the response, we conclude that both the attorney and the client in this case should have been well aware that Greening lacked standing to assert his claims against the Lawyers Trust Fund and therefore those claims were not "warranted by existing law."[1] Consequently, we find that Rule 11 was violated in this case.

The Court recognizes that a violation of Rule 11 requires the Court to impose "an appropriate sanction, which *may* include an order to pay to the other party . . . the amount of reasonable expenses incurred . . . including a reasonable attorney's fee." (Emphasis added.) Recognizing that we are not required to impose the other party's expenses as a sanction, we nonetheless conclude that to be the appropriate sanction in this case.

Plaintiff does not challenge the hours or rates claimed by Lawyers Trust Fund. The Court will therefore accept the claimed hours as reasonable. However, the Court will review the claimed rates *sua sponte*. Lawyers Trust Fund seeks to recover $125/hr for time spent by partners, $70/hr for time spent by an associate, and $55/hr for time spent by paralegals. Although we do not consider it unreasonable for Lawyers Trust Fund to retain counsel at these rates, we will assess fees against Plaintiff at the more modest rates of $100/hr for time spent by partners, $70/hr for time spent by an associate (unchanged), and $40/hr for time spent by paralegals. The motion for fees, expenses, and costs claims a total of $10,307.22 for those items. The billing sheets provided, however, total only

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[1] Plaintiff has not suggested that he was arguing for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

$10,268.99. Making our reductions to the $10,268.99 amount, we arrive at $8,737.74.

Defendant asks that we order that sanctions be paid by certified check to be delivered by a date certain to Defendant's counsel. No justification is provided for this unusual request and it is denied.

Ergo, the motion of Defendant Lawyers Trust Fund to tax costs, expenses and attorney's fees against Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel is ALLOWED. Defendant's costs, expenses and attorney's fees are taxed against Alfred H. Greening, Jr. and his counsel LeGrand Malany in the amount of $8,737.74.

ENTER: 30 September, 1991.

FOR THE COURT:

/s/ RICHARD MILLS
United States District Judge

APPENDIX R

[FILED OCTOBER 10, 1991]

In the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Central District of Illinois
Springfield Division

ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	No. 90-3071
	)	NOTICE
Hon. THOMAS J. MORAN, individually	)	OF
and as Chief Justice of the Supreme	)	APPEAL
Court of Illinois, et al.	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Plaintiff, Alfred H. Greening, Jr., hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit the final order and decision entered and filed in this action by the Honorable Judge Mills on the 30th day of September, A.D., 1991, holding a violation of Rule 11 and imposing sanctions on the grounds that Plaintiff did not have standing to assert

claims against the Lawyer's Trust Fund and that Plaintiff's claim was not warranted by existing law.

October 11, 1991

/s/ LeGrand L. Malany
LeGrand L. Malany
Attorney for Alfred H. Greening
Plaintiff

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(217) 525-1132 Voice
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APPENDIX S

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

October 28, 1991.

By the Court:
ALFRED H. GREENING, JR.

Plaintiff-Appellant,

Nos. 90-3784 and 91-3379 v.

THOMAS J. MORAN, Honorable, individually, and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, JAMES BANDY, individually, and as Chairman of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois, MARY ROBINSON, individually, and as a member of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois, et. al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeals from the United States District Court
for the Central District of Illinois, Springfield Division.
No. 90 C 3071—Richard Mills, Judge.

ORDER

On the consideration of the "MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE" filed by the Appellant, Alfred H. Greening, Jr., on October 22, 1991,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion is GRANTED, in part, and these appeals are CONSOLIDATED for disposition. Oral argument in Appeal No. 90-3784 will proceed as scheduled on October 30, 1991. Appeal No. 91-3379 will be submitted for decision without oral argument to the panel assigned to hear Appeal No. 90-3784. The briefing on Appeal No. 91-3379 will proceed as follows:

1. The appellant shall file his brief and required short appendix on or before October 30, 1991.

2. The appellee shall file their respective briefs on or before November 13, 1991.

3. The appellant shall file his reply brief, if any, on or before November 18, 1991.

Counsel for appellees are encouraged to avoid unnecessary duplication by filing a joint brief or a joint appendix or by adopting part of a co-appellee's brief. Duplicative briefing will be stricken and may result in disciplinary sanctions against counsel.

NOTE: The parties are advised that Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 26(c), which allows for three additional days after service by mail, does not apply when the due dates of the briefs are set by order of this court. All briefs are due by the dates ordered.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED H. GREENING
Pro Se
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Williamsville, Illinois 62693
(217) 566-3314

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Pro Se
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Springfield, Illinois 62704
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